

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES

WITH BIOGRAPHY
AND INDEX

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THE
CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(COMPARED WITH THE ORIGINAL IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.)

With Index and a Bibliography

BY

FRANCIS NEWTON THORPE;

Author of "The Constitutional History of the
United States, 1765-1895."

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WE THE PEOPLE* of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.

1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every

* In the original the clauses are not numbered, nor is there any title to the document. It begins, "WE THE PEOPLE."

second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

2. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such

Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from

each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year; so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

3. No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabit-

ant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

7. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall, nevertheless, be

liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4.

1. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5.

1. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and

under such Penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

4. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and

paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7.

1. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or

concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

2. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays

excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

3. Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8.

1. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall

be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

4. To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

6. To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

7. To establish Post-Offices and post Roads;

8. To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

10. To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

11. To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

12. To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

13. To provide and maintain a Navy;

14. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers,

and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9.

1. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall

not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

2. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

3. No Bill of Attainder, or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

4. No Capitation or other direct Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

6. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties, in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular

Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

8. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10.

1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation ; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal ; coin Money ; emit Bills of Credit ; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts ; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any title of Nobility.

2. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for

executing it's inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops or Ships of War, in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or Engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.

1. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows

2. Each State shall appoint, in such

manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. *The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number

*See Amendment XII.

be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse, by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List, the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.

4. The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the

day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No Person except a natural-born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

6. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated Times,

receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be Increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period, any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the Execution of his Office he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2.

1. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective

Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

2. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other Public Ministers, and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

3. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of the next Session.

SECTION 3.

1. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4.

1. The President, Vice President, and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial Power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to

Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens, or Subjects.

2. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

2. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the manner in which such Acts, Records, and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

2. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

3. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor

any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary,

shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution be-

tween the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the
 Unanimous Consent of the
 * States present the Seventeenth
 Day of September in the Year
 of our Lord one thousand seven
 hundred and Eighty seven and
 of the Independence of the
 United States of America the
 Twelfth *In Witness* whereof
 We have hereunto subscribed
 our Names,

Go: WASHINGTON—*Presidt.*

and deputy from Virginia.

Attest William Jackson Secretary.

* The word, "the," being interlined between the seventh and eighth Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page, The Words "is tried" being interlined between the thirty second and thirty third Lines of the first Page and the Word "the" being interlined between the forty third and forty fourth Lines of the second Page.

[Note by Department of State: The interlined and rewritten words mentioned in the above explanation, are in this edition, printed in their proper places in the text.]

New Hampshire :

John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

Massachusetts :

Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King

Connecticut :

Wm: Saml. Johnson
Roger Sherman

New York :

Alexander Hamiltor

New Jersey :

Wil: Livingstcn
David Brearley
Wm. Paterson
Jona: Dayton

Pennsylvania :

B Franklin
Thomas Mifflin
Robt. Morris
Geo. Clymer
Thos. Fitz Simons
Jared Ingersoll
James Wilson
Gouv Morris

Delaware :

Geo: Read
 Gunning Bedford jun
 John Dickinson
 Richard Bassett
 Jaco: Broom

Maryland :

James McHenry
 Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer
 Danl Carroll

Virginia :

John Blair—
 James Madison Jr.

North Carolina :

Wm: Blount
 Richd. Dobbs Spaight
 Hu Williamson

South Carolina :

J. Rutledge
 Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
 Charles Pinckney
 Pierce Butler.

Georgia :

William Few
 Abr Baldwin

[Articles in Addition to and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, Proposed by Congress and Ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, Pursuant to the Fifth Article of the Constitution.]

(ARTICLE I.)

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

(ARTICLE II.)

A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

(ARTICLE III.)

No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

(ARTICLE IV.)

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

(ARTICLE V.)

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

(ARTICLE VI.)

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of Counsel for his defence.

(ARTICLE VII.)

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

(ARTICLE VIII.)

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

(ARTICLE IX.)

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

(ARTICLE X.)

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

(ARTICLE XI.)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

(ARTICLE XII.)

SECTION I.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant

of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the

President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the

office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

(ARTICLE XIII.)

SECTION 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(ARTICLE XIV.)

SECTION 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State de-

prive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear

to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3.

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in sup-

pressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5.

The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

(ARTICLE XV.)

SECTION 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2.

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(ARTICLE XVI.)

The Congress shall have power to lay **and** collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states and without regard to any census or enumeration.

(ARTICLE XVII.)

SECTION 1.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

SECTION 2.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the Senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make tem-

porary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

SECTION 3.

This amendment shall not be construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

(ARTICLE XVIII.)

SECTION 1.

After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2.

The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 3.

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Proposed, 1917; declared in force, January, 1920.

RATIFICATIONS
OF THE
CONSTITUTION

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THE CONSTITUTION.*

THE Constitution was adopted by a Convention of the States September 17, 1787, and was subsequently ratified by the several States, in the following order, viz. :

Delaware, December 7, 1787.

Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.

New Jersey, December 18, 1787.

Georgia, January 2, 1788.

Connecticut, January 9, 1788.

Massachusetts, February 6, 1788.

Maryland, April 28, 1788.

South Carolina, May 23, 1788.

New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.

Virginia, June 26, 1788.

* From the "Manual of the House of Representatives of the United States," Fifty-second Congress.

New York, July 26, 1788.

North Carolina, November 21, 1789.

Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

The State of Vermont, by convention, ratified the Constitution on the 10th of January, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress of the 18th of February, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

RATIFICATIONS OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

THE first ten articles of amendment (with two others which were not ratified by the requisite number of States) were submitted to the several State Legislatures by a resolution of Congress which passed on the 25th of September, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, and were ratified by the Legislatures of the following States:

New Jersey November 20, 1789.

Maryland, December 19, 1789.

North Carolina, December 22, 1789.

South Carolina, January 19, 1790.

New Hampshire, January 25, 1790.

Delaware, January 28, 1790.

Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790.

New York, March 27, 1790.

Rhode Island, June 15, 1790.

Vermont, November 3, 1791.

Virginia, December 15, 1791.

The acts of the Legislatures of the States ratifying these amendments were transmitted by the governors to the President, and by him communicated to Congress. The Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Georgia, do not appear by the record to have ratified them.

The eleventh article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States by resolution of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress; and on the 8th of January, 1798, at the second session of the Fifth Congress, it was declared by the President, in a message to the two Houses of Congress, to have been adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of

the States, there being at that time sixteen States in the Union.

The twelfth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States there being then seventeen States, by resolution of Congress passed on the 12th of December, 1803, at the first session of the Eighth Congress; and was ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, in 1804, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated the 25th of September, 1804.

The thirteenth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States there being then thirty-six States, by resolution of Congress passed on the 18th of February, 1865, at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865, by the Legislatures of the following States:

Illinois, February 1, 1865.

Rhode Island, February 2, 1865.

Michigan, February 2, 1865.

Maryland, February 3, 1865.

New York, February 3, 1865.

West Virginia, February 3, 1865.

Maine, February 7, 1865.

Kansas, February 7, 1865.

Massachusetts, February 8, 1865.

Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865.

Virginia, February 9, 1865.

Ohio, February 10, 1865.

Missouri, February 10, 1865.

Indiana, February 16, 1865.

Nevada, February 16, 1865.

Louisiana, February 17, 1865.

Minnesota, February 23, 1865.

Wisconsin, March 1, 1865.

Vermont, March 9, 1865.

Tennessee, April 7, 1865.

Arkansas, April 20, 1865.

Connecticut, May 5, 1865.

New Hampshire, July 1, 1865.

South Carolina, November 13, 1865.

Alabama, December 2, 1865.

North Carolina, December 4, 1865.

Georgia, December 9, 1865.

The following States not enumerated in the proclamation of the Secretary of State also ratified this amendment:

Oregon, December 11, 1865.

California, December 20, 1865.

Florida, December 28, 1865.

New Jersey, January 23, 1866.

Iowa, January 24, 1866.

Texas, February 18, 1870.

The fourteenth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 16th of June, 1866, at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress; and was ratified, according to proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868, by the Legislatures of the following States:

Connecticut, June 30, 1866.

New Hampshire, July 7, 1866.

Tennessee, July 19, 1866.

* New Jersey, September 11, 1866.

† Oregon, September 19, 1866.

Vermont, November 9, 1866.

New York, January 10, 1867.

* New Jersey withdrew her consent to the ratification on March 27, 1868.

† Oregon withdrew her consent to the ratification October 15, 1868.

- * Ohio, January 11, 1867.
- Illinois, January 15, 1867.
- West Virginia, January 16, 1867.
- Kansas, January 18, 1867.
- Maine, January 19, 1867.
- Nevada, January 22, 1867. .
- Missouri, January 26, 1867.
- Indiana, January 29, 1867.
- Minnesota, February 1, 1867.
- Rhode Island, February 7, 1867.
- Wisconsin, February 13, 1867.
- Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867.
- Michigan, February 15, 1867.
- Massachusetts, March 20, 1867.
- Nebraska, June 15, 1867.
- Iowa, April 3, 1868.
- Arkansas, April 6, 1868.
- Florida, June 9, 1868.
- † North Carolina, July 4, 1868.
- Louisiana, July 9, 1868.
- † South Carolina, July 9, 1868.

* Ohio withdrew her consent to the ratification in January, 1868.

† North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia had previously rejected the amendment.

Alabama, July 13, 1868.

* Georgia, July 21, 1868.

Mississippi, January 17, 1870.

Texas, February 18, 1870.

* Virginia ratified this amendment on the 8th of October, 1869, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State. Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky rejected the amendment.

The fifteenth article was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 27th of February, 1869, at the first session of the Forty-first Congress; and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated March 30, 1870, by the Legislatures of the following States :

Nevada, March 1, 1869.

West Virginia, March 3, 1869.

North Carolina, March 5, 1869.

Louisiana, March 5, 1869.

* North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia had previously rejected the amendment.

Illinois, March 5, 1869.
 Michigan, March 8, 1869.
 Wisconsin, March 9, 1869.
 Massachusetts, March 12, 1869.
 Maine, March 12, 1869.
 South Carolina, March 16, 1869.
 Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869.
 Arkansas, March 30, 1869.
 * New York, April 14, 1869.
 Indiana, May 14, 1869.
 Connecticut, May 19, 1869.
 Florida, June 15, 1869.
 New Hampshire, July 7, 1869.
 Virginia, October 8, 1869.
 Vermont, October 21, 1869.
 Alabama, November 24, 1869.
 Missouri, January 10, 1870.
 Mississippi, January 17, 1870.
 Rhode Island, January 18, 1870.
 Kansas, January 19, 1870.
 † Ohio, January 27, 1870.
 Georgia, February 2, 1870.

* New York withdrew her consent to the ratification January 5, 1870.

† Ohio had previously rejected the amendment May 4, 1869.

Iowa, February 3, 1870.

Nebraska, February 17, 1870.

Texas, February 18, 1870.

Minnesota, February 19, 1870.

* The State of New Jersey ratified this amendment on the 21st of February, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee rejected this amendment.

The sixteenth article was passed by a resolution of Congress July 12, 1909; proclaimed by the Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, as part of the Constitution February 25, 1913, there then being forty-eight States. The article was ratified by the States as follows:

Alabama, August 17, 1909.

Kentucky, February 9, 1910.

South Carolina, February 19, 1910.

Illinois, March 1, 1910.

* New Jersey had previously rejected the amendment.

- Mississippi, March 7, 1910.
Oklahoma, March 14, 1910.
Maryland, April 8, 1910.
Georgia, August 3, 1910.
Texas, August 17, 1910.
Ohio, January 19, 1911.
Idaho, January 20, 1911.
Oregon, January 23, 1911.
Washington, January 26, 1911.
Montana, California, January 31, 1911.
Indiana, February 6, 1911.
Nevada, February 8, 1911.
Nebraska, North Carolina, February 11,
1911.
Colorado, February 20, 1911.
North Dakota, February 21, 1911.
Michigan, February 23, 1911.
Iowa, February 27, 1911.
Missouri, March 16, 1911.
Maine, March 31, 1911.
Tennessee, April 7, 1911.

Arkansas, April 22, 1911.

Wisconsin, May 26, 1911.

New York, July 12, 1911.

South Dakota, February 3, 1912.

Arizona, April 9, 1912.

Minnesota, June 11, 1912.

Delaware, Wyoming, February 3, 1913.

New Jersey, New Mexico, February 5,
1913.

The States of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Kentucky and Utah rejected this amendment.

The seventeenth article was passed by a resolution of Congress June 12, 1911; proclaimed by the Secretary of State, William J. Bryan, as part of the Constitution May 31, 1913, there then being forty-eight States. The article was ratified by the States as follows:

Massachusetts, May 22, 1912.

Arizona, June 3, 1912.

- Minnesota, June 10, 1912.
New York, January 13, 1913.
Kansas, January 17, 1913.
Oregon, January 23, 1913.
North Carolina, January 25, 1913.
Michigan, California, January 28, 1913.
Idaho, January 31, 1913.
West Virginia, February 4, 1913.
Nebraska, February 5, 1913.
Iowa, February 6, 1913.
Washington, Montana, Texas, February 7, 1913.
Wyoming, February 11, 1913.
Illinois, Colorado, February 13, 1913.
North Dakota, February 18, 1913.
Nevada, Vermont, February 19, 1913.
Maine, February 20, 1913.
New Hampshire, February 21, 1913.
Oklahoma, February 24, 1913.
Ohio, February 25, 1913.
South Dakota, February 27, 1913.

Indiana, March 6, 1913.

Missouri, March 7, 1913.

Tennessee, April 1, 1913.

Arkansas, April 14, 1913.

Pennsylvania, Connecticut, April 15,
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Wisconsin, May 9, 1913.

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Neither House, during the ses- sion of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, ad- journ for more than three days.	1	5	4
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They shall be privileged from arrest during attendance at their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1

Congress—

Art. Sec. Cl.

No person holding any office under the United States, shall, while in office, be a member of either House of Congress	1	6	2
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives	1	7	1
Proceedings in cases of bills returned by the President	1	7	1
Shall have power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises	1	8	2
Shall have power to borrow money	1	8	2
To regulate commerce	1	8	3
To establish uniform rule of naturalization and uniform bankrupt laws	1	8	4
To coin money, regulate its value and the value of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures	1	8	5
To punish counterfeiting	1	8	6
To establish post-offices and post-roads	1	8	7
To promote the progress of science and the useful arts	1	8	8
To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9
To define and punish piracies and felonies and offences against the law of nations	1	8	10
To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water	1	8	11

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Congress</i> —			
To raise and support armies . . .	1	8	12
To provide and maintain a Navy	1	8	13
To make rules for the govern- ment of the Army and Navy .	1	8	14
To call out the militia to execute the laws	1	8	15
To provide for organizing, arm- ing, and equipping the militia .	1	8	16
To exercise exclusive legisla- tion over the district fixed for the seat of government, and over forts, magazines, arsenals, and dockyards	1	8	17
To make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all powers vested in the Gov- ernment of the United States .	1	8	18
The President may convene either House of	2	3	
New States may be admitted by Congress	4	3	2
To make all needful rules and regulations respecting the ter- ritory or other property be- longing to the United States .	4	3	1
<i>Consent.</i> No State shall be de- prived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its		5	
<i>Consent of Congress.</i> No State shall lay any imposts, or duties on imports, except what may be absolutely necessary for exe- cuting its inspection laws, without the	1	10	2
No State shall lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships			

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Consent of Congress—</i>			
of war in time of peace, without the	1	10	3
No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, without the	1	10	3
No State shall engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, without the	1	10	3
No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures thereof, as well as the	4	3	1
<i>Consent of the legislature of the State</i>	1	8	17
<i>Consent of the owner.</i> No soldier shall be quartered in time of peace in any house without the. [Amendment]	3		
<i>Consent of the Senate.</i> The President shall have power to make treaties, by and with the advice and	2	2	2
The President shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers created by law and not otherwise herein provided for, by and with the advice and . .	2	2	2

<i>Constitution.</i> The President, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the	2	2	7
<i>Constitution,</i> laws, and treaties of the United States. The judicial power as to	3	2	1
<i>Constitution</i> shall not be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any State	4	3	2
<i>Constitution.</i> Manner of amending	5		
<i>Constitution</i> and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made by the United States, the supreme law of the land. The	6	—	2
Binds the judges in every State .	6	—	2
<i>Constitution.</i> Binds all officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, and of the several States	6	—	3
No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office	6	—	3
<i>Constitution.</i> Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, September 17, 1787	7	—	2
<i>Contracts</i>	7	10	1
<i>Controversies</i> to which the United States shall be a party; between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citi-			

Controversies—

Art. Sec. Cl.

zens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States; between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. The judicial power shall extend to	3	2	1
<i>Convention</i> for proposing amendments to the Constitution . . .	5		
<i>Conventions</i> of nine States be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution	7		
<i>Conviction</i> in cases of impeachment	1	3	6
<i>Copyrights</i>	1	8	8
<i>Corruption of blood</i>	3	3	2
<i>Counsel</i> for defence in all criminal prosecutions. [Amendment] .	6		
<i>Counterfeiting</i>	1	8	6
<i>Courts</i>	1	8	9
<i>Courts</i> as Congress may establish .	3	1	
<i>Credit</i> of the United States	1	8	2
<i>Credit</i> to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State	4	1	
<i>Crimes and misdemeanors.</i> Impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other . . .	2	4	
<i>Crimes</i> , except in cases of impeachment, tried by jury	3	2	3
In the State within which committed	3	2	3
When not committed in a State, at the places by law provided	3	2	3

<i>Criminal prosecutions</i> , the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by jury. [Amendment]	6		
Shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses. [Am'dment]	6		
<i>Criminate himself</i> . No person compelled to. [Amendment]	5		
<i>Cruel and unusual punishments</i> . [Amendment]	8		
<i>Death</i> , resignation, or inability of the President	2	1	5
<i>Debt</i> of the United States. [Amendment]	14	4	
<i>Debts</i> or obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any. [Amendment]	14	4	
<i>Delaware</i>	1	2	3
<i>Departments</i> . Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of	2	2	2
<i>Direct tax</i> to be laid in proportion to the census or enumeration	1	9	4
<i>Direct taxes</i> and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States. See fourteenth and sixteenth amendments	1	2	3
<i>Disability</i> of the President and Vice-President	2	1	5

<i>Disability</i> because of treason. [Amendment]	14	3	
<i>Disagreement</i> between the two Houses as to the time of ad- journalment	2	3	
<i>Disorderly behavior</i>	1	5	2
<i>Disqualification</i> of Senator or Rep- resentative	1	6	2
No person shall be a member of either House, presidential elec- tor, or hold any office under the United States, or any State, who, having previously sworn to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insur- rection or rebellion. [Amend- ment]	14	3	
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, re- move such disability. [Amend- ment]	14	3	
<i>District of Columbia</i>	1	8	17
<i>Dockyards</i>	1	8	17
<i>Domestic violence</i>	4	4	
<i>Due process of law.</i> [Amendment] .	5		
No State shall deprive any per- son of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendment]	14	1	30
<i>Duties, imposts, and excises</i>	1	8	1
<i>Duties</i> on articles exported from any State	1	9	5
<i>Duties</i> in another State	1	9	6
On imports and exports, without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any	1	10	2
<i>Duties</i> on imports or exports	1	10	2

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Duty of tonnage</i> without the consent of Congress	1	10	3
<i>Election</i> of President and Vice-President	2	1	3
<i>Elections</i> for Senators and Representatives	1	4	1
Returns and qualifications of its own members. Each House shall be judge of the	1	5	1
<i>Electors</i> for members of the House of Representatives. Qualifications of	1	2	1
<i>Electors</i> for President and Vice-President	2	1	2
Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes	2	1	3
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. [Amendment]. . .	12		
<i>Electors</i> shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President; and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendment]	12		
No person having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be an elector	14	3	

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Electors</i> —			
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendment]	14		3
<i>Emancipation</i> of any slave shall be held to be illegal and void. Claims for the loss or. [Amendment]	14		4
<i>Emolument</i> of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign state, without the consent of Congress	1	9	8
<i>Equal protection</i> of the laws. [Amendment]	14		1
<i>Equal suffrage</i> in the Senate	5		
<i>Establishment</i> of this Constitution between the States ratifying the same			7
<i>Excessive bail</i> , excessive fines, cruel and unusual punishments. [Amendment]		8	
<i>Excises</i>	1	8	1
<i>Exclusive legislation</i>	1	8	17
<i>Executive of a State</i>	4	4	
<i>Executive departments</i>	2	2	1
Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of	2	2	2
<i>Executive power</i> vested in a President of the United States of America	2	1	1
<i>Expel a member</i>	1	5	2
<i>Expenditures</i> of public money. Regular statement of the receipts and	1	9	7

	Art.	Sec.	CL
<i>Exportations</i> from any State. No tax or duty on	1	9	5
<i>Exports or imports</i> , except upon certain conditions	1	10	2
<i>Ex post facto law</i>	1	9	3
<i>Ex post facto law</i> , or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of attainder	1	10	1
<i>Felony</i> , and breach of the peace . .	1	6	1
<i>Felonies</i> committed on the high seas	1	8	10
<i>Fines</i> . Excessive. [Amendment] .	8		
<i>Foreign coin</i>	1	8	5
<i>Forfeiture</i>	3	3	2
<i>Formation of new States</i>	4	3	1
<i>Form of government</i> . The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican	4	4	
<i>Forts</i> , magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings	1	8	17
<i>Freedom of speech or the press</i> . [Amendment]	1		
<i>Fugitives</i> from crime found in another State	4	2	2
<i>Fugitives</i> from service or labor . .	4	2	3
<i>General welfare</i>	1	8	1
<i>Georgia</i>	1	2	3
<i>Gold and silver coin</i> a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but	1	10	1
<i>Good behavior</i> . Offices during . . .	2	1	

<i>Government.</i> The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of	4	4	
<i>Grand jury.</i> [Amendment]	5		
<i>Habeas corpus</i>	1	9	2
<i>Heads of departments</i>	2	2	2
The President may require the written opinion of	2	2	1
<i>High crimes and misdemeanors.</i> Impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other . .	2	4	
<i>House of Representatives</i>	1	1	
Members chosen every second year	1	2	1
Qualifications of electors for members of	1	2	1
Qualifications for a Representative	1	2	2
The executive of the several States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the . .	1	2	4
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers	1	2	5
Shall have the sole power of impeachment	1	2	5
Shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members . .	1	5	1
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business	1	5	1
Less than a majority may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1

<i>House of Representatives—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
May determine its own rules of proceedings	1	5	2
May punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member	1	5	2
Shall keep a journal of its proceedings	1	5	3
Shall not adjourn for more than three days during the session of Congress without the consent of the Senate	1	5	4
Members shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House or in any other place	1	6	1
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the	1	6	2
No person, while a member of either House, shall be appointed to an office which shall have been created or the emoluments increased during his membership	1	6	2
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the	1	7	1
The votes for President and Vice-President shall be counted in the presence of the Senate and. [Amendment]	12		
If no person have a majority of electoral votes, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives shall			

<i>House of Representatives</i> —	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
immediately, by ballot, choose a President. [Amendment]	12		
They shall vote by States, each State counting one vote. [Amendment]	12		
A quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to the choice of a President. [Amendment]	12		
No person having as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be a member of the. [Amendment]	14	3	
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendment]	14	3	
<i>Immunities</i> of members of Congress .	1	6	1
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendment]	3		
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offence. [Amendment]	5		
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and sub-			

<i>Immunities—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
ject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendment]	14	1	1
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendment]	14	1	1
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or prop- erty without due process of law. [Amendment].	14	1	1
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal pro- tection of the laws. [Amend- ment]	14	1	1
<i>Impeachment.</i> The President may grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of	2	2	1
The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of	1	2	5
The trial of all crimes shall be by jury, except in cases of	3	2	3
<i>Impeachment</i> of the President, Vice- President, and all civil officers	2	4	
<i>Impeachments.</i> The Senate shall have the sole power to try all	1	3	6
The Senate shall be on oath, or affirmation, when sitting for the trial of	1	3	6
When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside	1	3	6
No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of			

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Impeachments</i> —			
two-thirds of the members present	1	3	6
Judgment shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold office .	1	3	7
But the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law . . .	1	3	7
<i>Importation</i> of slaves prior to 1808 .	1	9	1
<i>Imposts and excises</i>	1	8	1
<i>Inability</i> of the President or Vice-President	2	1	5
<i>Indian tribes</i>	1	8	3
<i>Indictment</i> or presentment of a grand jury. [Amendment] .	5		
<i>Indictment</i> , trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law .	1	3	7
<i>Inferior courts</i>	1	8	9
<i>Inferior courts</i> as Congress may establish	3	1	
<i>Invasion</i> and domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against	4	4	
<i>Invasions</i> . Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections and rebel	1	8	15
<i>Inventors and authors</i>	1	8	8
<i>Involuntary servitude</i> . [Amendment]	13	1	
<i>Jeopardy</i> of life and limb. [Amendment]	5		
<i>Journal</i> of each House	1	5	3
<i>Judges</i> in every State bound by the supreme law of the land . . .	6	—	2

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Judges</i> shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	
<i>Judgment</i> in cases of impeachment	1	3	7
<i>Judicial power of the United States.</i>			
Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9
Vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish	3	1	
The judges hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	
<i>Judicial power of the United States</i>	3	2	1
The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury	3	2	3
When not committed in a State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed	3	2	3
The judicial power of the United States shall not be held to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. [Amendment]	11		
<i>Judicial proceedings</i> of every State	4	1	
<i>Judiciary.</i> The Supreme Court			

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Judiciary</i> —			
shall have original jurisdiction	3	2	2
The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction	3	2	2
<i>Junction</i> of two or more States or parts of States	4	3	1
<i>Jury</i> trial	3	2	3
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by. [Amendment]	6		
All suits at common law, where the value exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by. [Amendment]	7		
Where a fact has been tried by a jury it shall not be re-examined except by the rules of the common law. [Amendment]	7		
<i>Just compensation.</i> Private property shall not be taken for public use without. [Amendment]	5		
<i>Law</i> of the land	6	—	2
<i>Law</i> of nations	1	8	10
<i>Laws and treaties</i> of the United States	3	2	1
<i>Laws</i> necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the government	1	8	18
<i>Legal tender</i> in payment of debts	1	10	1
<i>Loss</i> or emancipation of any slave shall be held illegal and void. Claims for the. [Amendment]	14	4	4

<i>Magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings</i>	1	8	17
<i>Majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business</i>	1	5	1
<i>Maritime jurisdiction</i>	3	2	1
<i>Marque and reprisal</i>	1	8	11
No State shall grant any letters of	1	10	1
<i>Maryland</i>	1	2	3
<i>Massachusetts</i>	1	2	3
<i>Meeting of Congress</i>	1	4	2
<i>Militia</i>	1	8	15
Organizing, arming, and disciplining	1	8	16
A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. [Amendment]	2		
<i>Misdemeanors.</i> Impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and	2	4	
<i>Money.</i> Congress	1	8	5
Shall be drawn from the Treasury in consequence of appropriations made by law	1	9	7
A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of public	1	9	7
For raising and supporting armies	1	8	12
<i>Nations.</i> Commerce with foreign	1	8	3
Offences against the law of	1	8	10

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Natural-born citizen</i> eligible to the office of President	2	1	4
<i>Naturalization</i>	1	8	4
<i>Naturalized.</i> [Amendment]	14	1	
<i>Naval forces</i>	1	8	14
<i>Navy</i>	1	8	13
<i>New Hampshire</i>	1	2	3
<i>New Jersey</i>	1	2	3
<i>New States</i>	4	3	1
<i>New York</i>	1	2	3
<i>Nominations for office</i> by the President	2	2	2
He may grant commissions to fill vacancies	2	2	3
<i>North Carolina</i>	1	2	3
<i>Number of electors</i> for President and Vice-President	2	1	2
<i>Oath of office</i> of the President	2	1	7
<i>Oath or affirmation</i> to support the Constitution	6	—	3
No religious test required as a qualification for office	6	—	3
The Senators when sitting to try impeachment shall be on	1	3	6
<i>Obligation of contracts</i>	1	10	1
<i>Obligations</i> incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States to be held illegal and void. All debts or. [Amendment]	14	4	
<i>Offenses</i> against the law of nations	1	8	10
<i>Office</i> under the United States. No person shall be a member of either House while holding any civil	1	6	2

<i>Office—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
Or title of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress	1	9	8
The President's	2	1	1
Of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No person holding an	2	1	2
<i>Office, civil or military under the United States, or any State, who had taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion. No person shall be a Senator, Representative, or presidential elector, or hold any. [Amendment]</i>	14	3	
<i>Officers of the United States shall be removed on impeachment and conviction</i>	2	4	
The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other	1	2	5
The Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, shall choose a President <i>pro tempore</i> , and also their other	1	3	5
<i>Offices becoming vacant in the recess of the Senate may be filled by the President</i>	2	2	3
<i>Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court</i>	3	2	2

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Overt act</i> , or on confession in open court	3	3	1
<i>Pardons</i> , except in cases of impeachment	2	2	1
<i>Patent rights</i>	1	8	8
<i>Peace</i> . Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason, felony, and breach of the	1	6	1
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of . .	1	10	3
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of. [Amendment]	3		
<i>Pensions and bounties</i> . [Amendment]	14	4	
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	1	2	3
<i>People</i> . The enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the. [Amendment]	9		
Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the. [Amendment]	10		
<i>Perfect Union, etc.</i> [Preamble]			
<i>Persons</i> , houses, papers, and effects secure against unreasonable searches and seizures. [Amendment]	4		

<i>Petition</i> for the redress of grievances. [Amendment]	1		
<i>Piracies and felonies</i>	1	8	10
<i>Places of choosing Senators</i>	1	4	1
<i>Ports.</i> Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in another	1	9	6
<i>Post-offices and post-roads</i>	1	8	7
<i>Powers</i> vested in Congress	1	1	
<i>Powers</i> vested by the Constitution in the government or in any department or officer of the United States	1	8	18
<i>Powers</i> and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice-President, on the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President. The	2	1	5
<i>Powers</i> not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States and to the people. [Amendment]	10		
The enumeration of certain rights in this Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendment]	9		
<i>Present</i> , emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State	1	9	8
<i>Presentment</i> or indictment of a grand jury. [Amendment]	5		
<i>President of the United States.</i> The Senate shall choose a President			

<i>President of the United States—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>pro tempore</i> when the Vice-President shall exercise the office of	1	3	5
The Chief Justice shall preside upon the trial of the	1	3	6
Shall approve and sign all bills passed by Congress before they shall become laws	1	7	2
Shall return to the House in which it originated, with his objections, any bill which he shall not approve	1	7	2
If not returned within ten days (Sundays excepted), it shall become a law, unless Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of that time	1	7	2
Every order, resolution, or vote which requires the concurrence of both Houses, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the . . .	1	7	3
If disapproved by him, shall be returned and proceeded on as in the case of a bill	1	7	3
The executive power shall be vested in a	2	1	1
He shall hold his office during the term of four years	2	1	1
In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the Vice-President shall perform the duties of	2	1	5
Congress may declare, by law, in			

<i>President of the United States—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl
the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, what officer shall act as	2	1	5
The President shall receive a compensation which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term, nor shall he receive any other emolument from the United States	2	1	6
Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take an oath of office	2	1	7
Shall be Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy and of the militia of the States when called into actual service . .	2	2	1
He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments	2	2	1
He may grant reprieves or pardons for offences, except in cases of impeachment	2	2	1
He may make treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring	2	2	2
He may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointments may be authorized by			

<i>President of the United States—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl
law and not herein provided for	2	2	2
Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the	2	2	2
He may fill up all vacancies that may happen in the recess of the Senate by commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session	2	2	3
He shall give information to Congress of the state of the Union, and recommend measures . .	2	3	
On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either House of Congress . . .	2	3	
In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper	2	3	
He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers . .	2	3	
He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed	2	3	
He shall commission all the officers of the United States .	2	3	
On impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The	2	4	
No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of	2	1	4

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>President of the United States—</i>			
No person who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of	2	1	4
<i>President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing</i>	2	1	2
Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States	2	1	3
The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. [Amendment]			12
Distinct ballots for President and for Vice-President. [Amendment]			12
Distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and as Vice-President. [Amendment]			12
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. [Amendment]			12
The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President , if such number be a			

<i>President and Vice-President—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
majority of the whole number of electors appointed. [Amendment]			12
If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. [Amendment]			12
In choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendment]			12
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendment]			12
But if no choice shall be made before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or disability of the President. [Amendment]			12
<i>President of the Senate</i>	1	3	4
<i>President pro tempore</i>	1	3	5
<i>Press.</i> The freedom of. [Amendment]			1
<i>Previous condition</i> of servitude. [Amendment]			15 1

<i>Private property</i> not to be taken for public use without just compensation. [Amendment] . . .	5		
<i>Privilege</i> of Senators and Representatives	1	6	1
They shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place . . .	1	6	1
<i>Privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States</i>	4	2	1
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendment]	3		
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offence. [Amendment]	5		
All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. [Amendment]	14		1
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendment]	14		1
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendment]	14		1
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal pro-			

	Art	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Privileges and immunities—</i>			
tection of its laws. [Amend- ment]	14	1	
<i>Prizes</i>	1	8	11
<i>Process of law.</i> [Amendment]	5		
No State shall deprive any per- son of life, liberty, or property without due. [Amendment]	14	1	
<i>Process for obtaining witnesses.</i> [Amendment]	6		
<i>Progress of science and useful arts.</i>	1	8	8
<i>Property of the United States</i>	4	3	2
<i>Prosecutions in all criminal.</i> [Amendment]	6		
<i>Protection of the laws.</i> [Amend- ment]	14	1	
<i>Public debt of the United States.</i> [Amendment]	14	4	
<i>Public safety</i>	1	9	2
<i>Public trial by jury.</i> [Amendment]	6		
<i>Public use.</i> Private property for. [Amendment]	5		
<i>Punishment according to law</i>	1	3	7
<i>Punishments inflicted.</i> [Amend- ment]	8		
<i>Qualifications of electors of mem- bers of the House of Represen- tatives</i>	1	2	1
<i>Qualifications of members of the House of Representatives</i>	1	2	2
Of Senators	1	3	3
Of its own members. Each House the judge of the election, re- turns, and	1	5	1
Of the President	2	1	4

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Qualifications—</i>			
Of members of the House of Representatives	2	1	4
Of the Vice-President. [Amendment]	12		
<i>Quorum</i> to do business	1	5	1
A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1
Of the House of Representatives for choosing a President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendment]	12		
<i>Quorum</i> to elect a Vice-President by the Senate. [Amendment]	12		
<i>Race, color, or previous condition of servitude.</i> [Amendment]	15	1	
<i>Ratification</i> of amendments to the Constitution	5		
<i>Ratification</i> of the conventions of nine States to establish the Constitution	7		
<i>Ratio</i> of representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution	1	2	3
<i>Ratio</i> of representation. [Amendment]	14	2	
<i>Ratio.</i> But when the right to vote for presidential electors or members of Congress, or the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State, ex-			

<i>Ratio</i> —	Art. Sec. Cl.		
cept for engaging in rebellion or other crime, shall be denied or abridged by a State, the basis of representation shall be reduced therein in the proportion of such denial or abridgment of the right to vote. [Amendment]	14	2	
<i>Rebellion</i> against the United States. [Amendment]	14	3	
But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. [Amendment]	14	3	
Debts incurred for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned. [Amendment]	14	4	
All debts and obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, and all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves, declared and held to be illegal and void. [Amendment]	14	4	
<i>Receipts</i> and expenditures of public money. Regular statement of .	1	9	7
<i>Reconsideration</i> of a bill returned by the President with his objections	1	7	2
<i>Records</i> , and judicial proceedings of every other State	4	1	
<i>Redress of grievances</i> . [Amendment]	1		
<i>Regulations</i> of commerce or revenue	1	9	6

<i>Religion</i> or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. [Amendment]	1		
<i>Religious</i> test shall never be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States	6	--	3
<i>Removal</i> of the President from office	2	5	6
<i>Representation.</i> No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5		
<i>Representation</i> and direct taxation [This provision is changed by the 14th amendment, section 2]	1	2	3
<i>Representation</i> until the first enumeration under the Constitution not to exceed one for every thirty thousand	1	2	3
<i>Representation</i> among the several States. [Amendment]	14	2	
But where the right to vote in certain Federal and State elections is abridged for any cause other than rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced. [Amendment]	14	2	
<i>Representatives</i>			
[Amended by 14th amendment, section 2].			
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers	1	2	5

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Representatives</i> —			
Shall have the sole power of impeachment	1	2	5
Executives of the States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of . . .	1	2	4
The times, places, and manner of choosing Representatives .	1	4	1
Shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate	1	6	1
No member shall be appointed during his term to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term . .	1	6	2
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the House of . .	1	6	2
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of . . .	1	7	1
No Senator or Representative shall be an elector for President or Vice-President	2	1	2
<i>Representatives</i> shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States. The Senators and	6	—	3
<i>Representatives</i> among the several States. [Amendment]	14	2	
<i>Representatives and Senators.</i> Prescribing certain disqualifications for office as. [Amendment]	14	3	

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Representatives and Senators—</i>			
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disqualification. [Amendment]	14	3	
<i>Reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment</i>	2	2	1
<i>Reprisal</i>	1	8	11
No State shall grant any letters of marque and	1	10	1
<i>Republican form of government</i>	4	4	
<i>Reserved rights of the States and of the people. [Amendment]</i>	9		
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. [Amendment]	10		
<i>Resignation, or inability of the President</i>	2	1	5
<i>Rhode Island:</i>	1	2	3
<i>Right of petition. [Amendment]</i>	1		
<i>Right to keep and bear arms. [Amendment]</i>	2		
<i>Rights in the Constitution shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendment]</i>	9		
<i>Rights not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States or to the people. [Amendment]</i>	10		
<i>Rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States. Congress</i>			

<i>Rules and Regulations—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
shall dispose of and make all needful	4	3	2
<i>Rules of the common law.</i> [Amend- ment]	7		
<i>Science and the useful arts</i>	1	8	8
<i>Seat of government</i>	1	8	17
<i>Senate and House of Representatives</i> .	1	1	
<i>Senate</i> Shall be composed of			
See seventeenth amendment.	1	3	1
Vacancies happen			
President of the Senate	1	3	4
The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a Presi- dent <i>pro tempore</i> in the absence of the Vice-President or when he shall exercise the office of President	1	3	5
The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affir- mation	1	3	6
When the President of the United States is tried	1	3	6
The judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members	1	5	1
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business	1	5	1
It may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two- thirds expel a member	1	5	2
Shall keep a journal	1	5	3

<i>Senate of the United States—</i>	Art	Sec.	Cl.
Shall not adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other House	1	5	4
May propose amendments to bills for raising revenue	1	7	1
Shall advise and consent to the ratification of all treaties, provided	2	2	2
Shall advise and consent to the appointment of ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for .	2	2	2
May be convened by the President on extraordinary occasions	2	3	
No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5		
<i>Senators.</i> Divided into three classes	1	3	2
Qualification	1	3	
The times, places and manner of choosing Senators may be fixed by the legislature of a State, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing	1	4	1
Vacancies	1	3	2
Immunities of	1	6	1
Compensation	1	6	1
Senators shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place	1	6	1

<i>Senators—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
No Senator shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term	1	6	2
No Senator shall be an elector for President and Vice-President	2	1	2
Senators bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution	6	—	3
No person shall be a Senator or Representative who having, as a Federal or State officer, taken an oath to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States. [Amendment]	14		3
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendment]	14		3
<i>Servitude.</i> [Amendment]	13		1
<i>Servitude.</i> The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of previous condition of. [Amendment]	15		1
<i>Ships of war</i> in time of peace	1	10	8
<i>Silver coin</i> a tender in payment of debts	1	10	1
<i>Slave.</i> [Amendment]	14		4
<i>Slavery</i> nor involuntary servitude. [Amendment]	13		1

<i>Soldiers</i> shall not be quartered, in time of peace, in any house without the consent of the owner. [Amendment]	3		
<i>South Carolina</i>	1	2	3
<i>Speaker</i>	1	2	5
<i>Speedy and public</i> trial by a jury. [Amendment]	6		
<i>Standard of weights</i> and measures	1	8	5
<i>State of the Union.</i> Information of the	2	3	
<i>State legislatures</i> , and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution. All members of the several	6	—	3
<i>States.</i> When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies	1	2	4
Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several	1	8	3
No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation	1	10	1
Shall not grant letters of marque and reprisal	1	10	1
Shall not coin money	1	10	1
Shall not emit bills of credit	1	10	1
Shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts	1	10	1
Shall not pass any bill of attain-			

<i>States—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
der, <i>ex post facto</i> law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts	1	10	1
Shall not grant any title of nobility	1	10	1
Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws	1	10	2
Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay	1	10	3
Full faith and credit in every other State shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State	4	1	
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	
Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States	4	2	1
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union . . .	4	3	1
But no new State shall be formed			

<i>States—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
or erected within the jurisdiction of another State	4	3	1
Nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures as well as of Congress	4	3	1
No State shall be deprived, without its consent, of its equal suffrage in the Senate		5	
Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States or conventions of three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution		5	
The United States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union	4	4	
They shall protect each State against invasion	4	4	
And on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	
The ratification by nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same .	7		
When the choice of President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, the vote shall be taken by States. [Amendment]			12

States—

But in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendment] 12

A quorum for choice of President shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendment] . . 12

States or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the. [Amendment] 10

Suffrage in the Senate 5

Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed \$20. [Amendment] . . . 7

Supreme Court, and such inferior courts 4 1

Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior 3 1

The compensation of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office . . 3 1

Shall have original jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in which a State may be a party, the . . . 3 2 2

Shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and the

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Supreme Court</i> —			
fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make. The	3	2	2
<i>Supreme law of the land</i>	6	—	2
<i>Taxes</i> (direct) and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States. See fourteenth and sixteenth amendments. . .	1	2	3
<i>Taxes</i> , duties, imposts, and excises .	1	8	1
They shall be uniform throughout the United States	1	8	1
<i>Temporary appointments</i> until the next meeting of the legislature	1	3	2
<i>Tender</i> in payment of debts	1	10	1
<i>Territory</i> or other property of the United States	4	3	2
<i>Tie.</i> The Vice-President shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided	1	3	4
<i>Times, places and manner</i> of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof	1	4	1
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1
<i>Title of nobility.</i> The United States shall not grant any	1	9	8
No State shall grant any	1	10	1
<i>Title</i> of any kind, from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress . .	1	9	8

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Treason</i>	3	3	1
No person shall, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court, be convicted of	3	3	1
Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of . .	3	3	2
Shall not work corruption of blood. Attainder of	3	3	2
Shall not work forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of	3	3	2
<i>Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. Impeachment and conviction for</i>	2	4	
<i>Treason, felony, and breach of the peace</i>	1	6	1
<i>Treaties.</i> The President shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, to make . . .	2	2	2
The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and	3	2	1
They shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby	6	—	2
<i>Treaty, alliance, or confederation.</i> No State shall enter into any .	1	10	1
<i>Trial, judgment, and punishment according to law</i>	1	3	7
<i>Trial by jury.</i> All crimes, except			

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Trial by jury—</i>			
in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury	3	2	3
Such trial shall be held in the State within which the crime shall have been committed . .	3	2	3
But when not committed within a State, the trial shall be at such place as Congress may by law have directed	3	2	3
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public. [Amendment] . .	6		
Suits at common law, when the amount exceeds \$20, shall be by. [Amendment]	7		
<i>Tribunals</i> inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9
<i>Troops</i> or ships of war in time of peace without the consent of Congress	1	10	3
<i>Two-thirds</i> , may expel a member. Each House, with the concur- rence of	1	5	2
<i>Two-thirds</i> . A bill returned by the President with his objections may be repassed by each House by a vote of	1	7	2
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the Senators present concur. The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, pro- vided	2	2	2
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the legislatures of the several States. Congress shall call a convention for proposing			

<i>Two-thirds—</i>			
amendments to the Constitu- tion on the application of . . .	5		
<i>Two-thirds</i> of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution whenever . . .	5		
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the States. When the choice of a President shall de- volve on the House of Repre- sentatives, a quorum shall con- sist of a member or members from. [Amendment]	12		
<i>Two-thirds</i> of the whole number of Senators. A quorum of the Senate, when choosing a Vice- President, shall consist of. [Amendment]	12		
<i>Two-thirds</i> , may remove the disa- bilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Congress by a vote of. [Amendment].	14	3	
<i>Two years.</i> Appropriations for rais- ing and supporting armies shall not be for a longer term than	1	8	12
<i>Union.</i> To establish a more per- fect. [Preamble]			
The President shall, from time to time, give to Congress informa- tion of the state of the	2	3	1
New States may be admitted by Congress into this	4	3	1
<i>Unreasonable</i> searches and seizures. [Amendment]	4		

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Unusual</i> punishments. [Amendment]	8		
<i>Use</i> without just compensation. [Amendment]	5		
<i>Useful arts</i>	1	8	8
<i>Vacancies</i> happening in the representation of a State	1	2	4
<i>Vacancies</i> happening in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State	1	3	2
<i>Validity</i> of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection against the United States, including debt for pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. [Amendment]	14	4	
<i>Vessels</i> bound to or from the ports of one State shall not be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another State	1	9	6
<i>Veto</i> of a bill by the President. Proceedings of the two Houses upon the	1	7	2
<i>Vice-President</i> of the United States shall be President of the Senate	1	3	4
He shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4
The Senate shall elect a President <i>pro tempore</i> in the absence of the	1	3	5
He shall be chosen for the term of four years	2	1	1
The number and the manner of appointing electors for President and	2	1	2

<i>Vice-President</i> —	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the	2	1	5
Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and	2	1	5
On impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors shall be removed from office. The	2	4	
<i>Vice-President. The manner of choosing the.</i> [Amendment]			12
The electors shall name, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendment]			12
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for a Vice-President, which lists they shall sign and certify, and send sealed to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendment] .			12
The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. [Amendment]			12
The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice-President, if such number be a			

<i>Vice-President—</i>	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
majority of the whole number of electors. [Amendment] . . .			12
If no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. [Amendment]			12
A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators; and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendment]			12
But if the House shall make no choice of a President before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. [Amendment]			12
No person constitutionally ineligible as President shall be eligible as. [Amendment]			12
<i>Virginia</i>	1	2	3
<i>Vote.</i> Each Senator shall have one	1	3	1
The Vice-President, unless the Senate be equally divided, shall have no	1	3	4
Shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to. [Amendment]			15 1

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>Vote of two-thirds.</i> Each House may expel a member by a	1	5	2
A bill vetoed by the President may be repassed in each House by a	1	7	2
No person shall be convicted on an impeachment except by a	1	3	6
Whenever both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution by a		5	
The President may make treaties, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by a	2	2	2
Disabilities incurred by participation in insurrection or rebellion may be relieved by Congress by a. [Amendment].	14	3	
<i>War,</i> grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to declare	1	8	11
For governing the land and naval forces. Congress shall have power to make rules and articles of	1	8	14
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, engage in	1	10	3
<i>War</i> against the United States, adhering to their enemies, and giving them aid and comfort.			

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.
<i>War</i> —			
Treason shall consist only in levying	3	3	1
<i>Warrants</i> shall issue but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. No. [Amendment]	4		
<i>Weights and measures</i>	1	8	5
<i>Witness</i> against himself. [Amendment]	5		
<i>Witnesses</i> against him. [Amendment]	6		
In his favor. [Amendment]	6		
<i>Writ of habeas corpus</i>	1	9	2
<i>Writs</i> of election to fill vacancies in the representation of any State	1	2	4
<i>Written</i> opinion of the principal officer in each of the executive departments on any subject relating to the duties of his office	2	2	1
<i>Yeas and nays</i> of the members of either House shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals	1	5	3
The votes of both Houses upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections shall be determined by	1	7	2







